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COSMETIC
[Kesho-ryo-]

Masanori Aizawa, et al.

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INVENTORS	(72):	AIZAWA, MASANORI; UEHARA, KEIICHI; TOMITA, KENICHI.
APPLICANT	(71):	SHISEIDO CO., LTD.
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1. Title

Cosmetic

2. Claims

(1) A cosmetic is characterized by the fact that it is prepared by compounding an oil derived from a deep-sea fish.

3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

This invention pertains to a cosmetic with excellent usability, which is characterized by the fact that it is prepared by compounding an oil derived from a deep-sea fish.

In the past, fish oil was rarely used as an oil ingredient of cosmetic since its color hue and odor are inferior to those of vegetable oils and it has no special characteristics in its physical properties.

The inventors, taking this situation into consideration, as a result of diligent study on fish oil which has excellent physical properties as an oil ingredient for cosmetics, found that an oil obtained from a deep-sea fish, which is a new compound in the cosmetics industry, has excellent physical properties which the existing fish oil does not have, and that cosmetics which are prepared by compounding this are highly safe, have an unprecedented usability and excellent feel in touch, and achieved this invention based on this knowledge.

* Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

That is, this invention aims to provide a cosmetic which is characterized by the fact that it is prepared by compounding an oil obtained from a deep-sea fish.

An oil obtained from the deep-sea fish (hereinafter referred to as a "deep-sea fish oil") is a transparent liquid wax light yellow in color and is composed mainly of an ester of an unsaturated fatty acid and an unsaturated alcohol as its main constituents.

For example, for the oil which is collected from the tissue between the skin and the flesh of orange roughy which can be fished in a specific body of water near New Zealand at the depth of 1,000m or deeper, 88% of the oil is composed of C₁₁~C₄₂ ester, which is composed of C₁₆~C₂₀ unsaturated fatty acids and C₁₈~C₂₂ unsaturated alcohols. As other constituents, it contains triglycerides which account for 7.6% as well as a small amount of free fatty acids, free alcohols, sterol and phospholipids.

As the deep-sea fish which is the source of the deep-sea fish oil used in this invention, in addition to the orange roughy mentioned above, for example Ruvettus pretosus, coelacanth, escolor, Kurooomatoodai [as transliterated], Kusaaji [as transliterated], Hikarikinmedai [as transliterated], Nezumiginbo [as transliterated], Kurogenge[as transliterated], Hoteiuo [as transliterated], /98 Kurosokogisu [as transliterated] and Itakoanago [as transliterated], etc. can be cited.

The deep-sea fish oil used in this invention, by using it as an

oily ingredient in the constituents of the existing cosmetic products, improves the quality of the cosmetics and provides a cosmetic which has less oiliness and gives a refreshing, moist and smooth feeling to the skin when used.

By using it together with antioxidants such as vitamin E, BHT, BHA and anthracene, etc., the stability of the cosmetics is further improved.

Next, this invention is further detailed referring to exemplary embodiments. The compounding amount is shown in weight%.

Exemplary embodiment 1: Emollient cream

Microcrystalline wax	9.0%
Paraffin	2.0
Beeswax	3.0
Vaseline	5.0
Reduced lanolin	8.0
Orange roughy oil	6.0
Squalane	28.0%
Hexadecyl adipate	10.0
Lipophilic monooleic acid glycerin	3.5
Polyoxyethylene (20 mol.)	1.0
Sorbitan monooleic acid ester	
Perfume	0.5
Preservatives	Proper quantity

Antioxidants	Proper quantity
Propylene glycerin	2.0
Purified water	22.0

Preparation: propylene glycol was added to purified water and heated to 70°C. Other constituents were mixed together and heated to 70° C to be dissolved. This oily phase part was added to the water phase part mentioned above and pre-emulsified, uniformly emulsified in a homogenizer-mixer and then cooled down to room temperature by a heat exchanger.

The organoleptics test of the emollient cream obtained in Exemplary Embodiment 1 was conducted by a real application test. A panel of 20 females judged using the seven-grade system. As a comparison, one in which the orange roughy oil in Exemplary Embodiment 1 was replaced with squalane (Comparison 1) was used.

Evaluation points (Grades of Exemplary Embodiment 1 to Comparison 1)

+3: Very good

+2: Good

+1: Somewhat good

0: Average

-1: Somewhat poor

-2: Poor

-3: Very poor

The evaluation results are as shown in Table 1. Numeric figures in the table represent the number of panel members who graded.

Table 1

Item	Grades	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
Hardness					4	5	10	1
Removal by fingers				1	10	6	3	
Spread on the skin					2	3	12	3
Easiness to be absorbed by the skin					4	5	7	4
Moistness					3	3	10	4
Suppleness				1	5	8	6	
Freshness					1	4	13	2
Stickiness					6	9	5	
Firmness of the skin					1	4	14	1

According to Table 1, it is obvious that the cream of this invention is excellent in usability.

Exemplary Embodiment 2: Emollient lotion

Microcrystalline wax	1.0%
Beeswax	2.0
Lanolin	2.0
Orange roughy oil	10.0

Liquid paraffin	20.0
Sorbitan sesquioleic acid ester	4.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 mol.)	1.0
Sorbitan monooleic acid ester	
Stearic acid aluminum	0.2
Perfume	0.4
Preservatives	Proper quantity
Antioxidants	Proper quantity
Glycerin	8.0
Purified water	51.4

Preparation: glycerin was added to purified water and heated to 70°C to be mixed. Other constituents were heated to 70° C to be dissolved. To the oily phase constituent, the water phase /99 constituents mentioned above were slowly added while being stirred; the mixture was then uniformly emulsified in a homogenizer-mixer. After having been emulsified, the mixture was then cooled down to 30°C by a heat exchanger.

The organoleptic test of the emollient lotion obtained in Exemplary Embodiment 2 was conducted by the actual application test. As a comparison, one in which liquid paraffin was compounded instead of orange roughly oil among the constituents of Exemplary Embodiment 2 was used. The evaluation method was the same as Exemplary Embodiment

1. The results are as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Item	Grades	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
Smoothness					2	5	12	1
Spread on the skin					1	8	10	1
Easiness to be absorbed by the skin					2	4	12	2
Moistness						3	17	
Suppleness					2	4	10	4
Freshness					2	3	11	4
Stickiness					6	13	1	
Firmness of the skin				1	8	8	3	
Oiliness					1	3	14	2

According to Table 2, it is obvious that the lotion of this invention is excellent in usability.

Exemplary Embodiment 3: Foundation cream

Titanium oxide	10.0%
Kaolin	25.0
Talc	45.1
Iron oxide red	0.8
Yellow iron oxide	2.5
Black iron oxide	0.1
Liquid paraffin	5.0

Orange roughy oil	5.0
Sesquioleic acid sorbitan	3.5
Glycerin	3.0
Presevatives	proper quantity
Perfume	proper quantity

Preparation: Pigments were mixed and ground through a grinder. This mixture was transferred to a high speed blender and mixed with glycerin. Separately from this, the liquid paraffin, orange roughy oil, sesquioleic acid sorbitan and preservatives were mixed together; To the uniformly mixed mixture, the pigments were added and further mixed to be uniformly mixed. This was further processed in a grinder, put through a sieve to obtain a uniformed grain size, and then molded by compression. The foundation cream thus obtained was excellent in usability.

Exemplary Embodiment 4: Lipstick

Orange roughy oil	10.0%
Castor oil	45.3
Hexadecyl alcohol	15.0
Lanolin	4.0
Beeswax	5.0
Ozokerite	4.0
Candelilla wax	7.0

Carnauba wax	2.0
Antioxidants	Proper quantity
Preservatives	Proper quantity
Titanium oxide	2.0
Red color 202	0.5
Red color 204	2.5
Red color 227 Al lake	2.5
Orange color 201	0.2
Perfume	Proper Quantity

Preparation: The base ingredients were dissolved by heating and uniformly mixed. To this, the coloring matters were added and /100 kneaded in a roller mill to be uniformly dispersed. The mixture was re-melted; after the perfume was added, it was poured into a mold to be solidified.

The lipstick thus obtained was excellent in usability.

Exemplary Embodiment 5: Brilliantine

Japan tallow wax	10.0%
Castor oil	80.0
Orange roughy oil	10.0
Perfume	Proper quantity
Coloring matter	Proper quantity
Antioxidant	Proper quantity

Preparation: The oily constituents were mixed and dissolved by heating to 70°C; to this, the coloring matters, perfume and antioxidants were added; the mixture was then poured into a metal pan to be cooled and solidified.

The brilliantine thus obtained was excellent in usability.

Exemplary Embodiment 6: Cream shampoo

Lauryl polyoxyethylene sulfuric acid ester sodium salt	30.0%
Lauryl sulfate sodium salt	15.0
Ethylene glycol monostearic acid ester	3.0
Lauroyl diethanol amide	2.0
Orange roughy oil	1.0
Protein derivatives	3.0
Purified water	46.0
Perfume	Proper quantity
Dye	Proper quantity
Preservatives	Proper quantity
Ultraviolet absorbent	Proper quantity
Sequestering agent	Proper quantity

Exemplary Embodiment 7: Rinse

Stearyl trimethyl ammonium chloride	2.0%
Cethyl alcohol	2.0
Orange roughy oil	3.0
Polyoxyethylene oleyl alcohol ether	1.0
Glycerin	5.0
Protein derivatives	2.0
Purified water	85.0
Perfume	Proper quantity
Dye	Proper quantity
Preservatives	Proper quantity
Ultraviolet absorbent	Proper Quantity

The shampoo and rinse obtained in Exemplary Embodiments 6 and 7 were excellent in usability.